

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1835.

Wheat and other Grain vs. Hoed Crops.

It has long been our opinion that the people of Maine, who get their living by the cultivation of the soil, pay too much deference to certain kinds of crops which are not so profitable, every thing considered, as some other kinds. The crops are such as Indian corn, for instance. Now we have no antipathy to Indian corn, by any means, nay, we are willing to allow it the high station, which Taylor, in his work called "Arator," gives it, viz: "The King of vegetables"—but if this is the King, wheat is the Queen, and certainly the more lovely should be cherished the most. In fact, we pay rather too much attention to those kinds of crops which were considered by our Pilgrim fathers to be the only staples, and which required the hoe, two or three times per season, in order to clear them of weeds and bring them forward. But let us ask, would it not be better for yourselves individually, and for the community at large, if a little,—no not a little—if a great deal more attention should be paid to Wheat, Oats, Rye, &c., than to corn? The labor required by them is so much less, or may be so much less, that a greater quantity of land might be cultivated by the same "force," as the southerners say, and a greater amount of breadstuff raised per annum. We said that the labor *may* be so much less—for the aid of machinery may be called in, not only to facilitate and despatch the business, but to do it better. We are aware that a strong prejudice still exists in the minds of many farmers against the employment of machinery to assist in their labors; but it is a very foolish prejudice indeed, for it is saying that we have already arrived at perfection in our operations, and in our business. After using a *machine* called a plough, and another called a harrow, and perhaps another called a roller, most farmers are willing to stop there, and say give us none of your farming by machinery. Now why not be wise, and go on, as you have begun? Why not use machinery to the end of the Chapter? Why not use a drill machine, that will sow your grain a vast deal more equally than you can do it by hand?

Woodside's revolving harrow is so constructed that you can harrow, sow, roll, and plaster all at a blow, and all that you will have to do, is to place yourself comfortably on a good seat and guide one or two good horses. Having thus sown your grain by machinery, all that you need do, is to wait until it is ready to cut. Then you may lay aside the old *machine* called a sickle, and take the Scotch Scythe,

if you want to cut more than double the amount of grain in a day with less labor, or, if you would get along with still more comfort and despatch, take some of the newly invented grain cutters, and do the business. There will be a plenty of them to be had, as soon as you manifest a disposition to use them. This being done, and you want to get your wheat or grain out, just give the word, and lots of Horse powers and thrashing machines are at your door, entirely at your service, which will thrash much faster and much cleaner than you can do it by the old fashioned machine called a flail, and if you want it cleansed, your neighbor will make you a winnowing machine equally as good, and a vast deal more sure than the old fashioned way of trusting to the winds of Heaven, and spreading your *bed blanket* for a winnowing sheet every time a transient flaw should ruffle the leaves a little. You will no doubt be very willing to use machinery for converting it into flour, and if you want it devoured, you will find apparatus enough on every side unencumbered with a "patent."

If then the grain crops, such as wheat for instance, can be carried through nearly all its stages with ease, despatch and gain, by the application of machinery, would it not be the best policy in the world to drop the cultivation of some of our crops which require so much manual labor, and turn more attention to the others?

American Farmer & Gardener.

Mr. Hitchcock, who has long and faithfully published the American Farmer, and subsequently the Farmer & Gardener, has disposed of the establishment to Sinclair Moore who will in future carry it on. Mr. ——— has undertaken the Editorial duties, and seems to enter upon the work with commendable spirit and zeal. Mr. Hitchcock is deserving much credit for his perseverance in the good cause, and in his retirement he will be followed by our good wishes at least.

For the Maine Farmer.

Osier, or Basket Willow.

MR. HOLMES:—I noticed in the last number of the Farmer an article upon the Osier Willow, which struck me very favourably—so much so, that I wish to enquire more particularly respecting the kind of Willow. Whether it is any one of the kinds which grow among us, and if so, how distinguished &c.,—and if not where it may be found. I really think the subject worth attending to; for there is, on almost every farm, some waste swampy lands which cannot be drained, and which are fit for nothing else,—which, now waste lands might be made profitable by the production of willows for baskets. It is beginning to be very difficult getting good basket materials in this State, and I am plagued to get Baskets. They are an indispensable article. And I doubt not that any active, ingenious, young man would do well to set up a manufactory of them of all descriptions. I have known one man to make himself rich by basket making. Now can you not stimulate some of our young men to undertake the business?—we shall then have a market

for the willow. I will engage to cultivate from 2 to 10 square rods of the willow for such a manufacturer and take my pay in baskets for 10 years.

IMPROVEMENT.

Mt. Vernon, May 19, 1835.

In answer to "Improvement," we would say that we believe that the "Osier" does not grow native in Maine, or rather we have never met with it as a native. It will, however, grow and do well among us, for we have some now growing and thriving well in a dry situation, although it delights in moist swampy places. There are several species of the willow which are used for wicker or basket work. Those which we have seen native, in our swamps are too brittle for that purpose, but the proper sorts can be obtained at the nurseries of "Prince and Sons" Flushing, near New York, or of Wm. Kenrick, Newton, Mass. It is now too late to obtain them for this year's planting, but cuttings could be obtained for a trifling sum per dozen, in the fall buried in sand till spring, and then put down where wanted, and there is but little danger of their not taking root, and soon making a flourishing swamp.

We have met with a species of Osier, in Massachusetts growing wild in some of the swamps and lowlands; and Prof. Bigelow, in his plants of Boston, describes one as having been sent him by Dr. Nichols of Danvers, near Salem, where it grows abundantly. A friend once obtained some roots for us from that place, which we cultivated successfully. It would be the easiest thing in the world for every farmer to have a patch of them on his farm, *bog or no bog*, which would be good property either for basket stuff, or to feed his bees upon *early* in the spring, or for ornament, or for withs or brooms or *whipsticks*. A capital of *fifty cents*,—a small spot of earth and a modicum of faith is all that is wanting. We think our friend, "Improvement" makes the Basket weavers a good offer. Some of them had better close the bargain with him. It isn't every manufacturer that can keep himself in stock, by merely handing back his own wares.

Wool Growers Meeting.

We are happy to find that the Wool Growers of this section met for consultation at Masonic Hall in this village on the 23d ult., and more especially pleased with the good feeling, which pervaded the minds of those present. The resolves speak a determination on their part, to do all that can be done to satisfy the manufacturer, and while, as they say, the interest of each are reciprocal, we doubt not the manufacturer will meet them with corresponding cordiality and good faith. We are sensible that the price not only of the wool, as a raw material, but also the manufactured article must occasionally vary according to circumstances, yet there has been heretofore too much distrust on both sides. There has not been that good feeling manifested between the wool grower and the manufacturer, (in this quarter at least,) that is calculated to advance the interest of either. The wool grower has supposed—and in some instances with good reason—that the manufacturer wished to keep down his wool below the actual value—and the manufacturer on

the other hand has had to guard against imposition, by having palmed upon him wool of an inferior grade, and that half cleansed and foul. By establishing active and judicious agents, in different sections of the country, and by giving a fair price for the article in the beginning of the season without any bantering or huckling. All the difficulty which has heretofore been experienced will cease. The wool grower will feel himself called upon to meet the demand promptly, with a well cleansed article. Flocks will begin to improve, and both vender and purchaser will meet each other with pleasure, and part well satisfied. This is much better than it is to have a host of irresponsible speculators scaling round the country, crying the article down, offering first *ninapence* and then a *shilling* and then a *pistar-teen* a pound, while some get "*scared*," and sell out their clip for the most that is offered, and some get mad and kill off their sheep to save themselves from vexation and imposition.

For the Maine Farmer.

On Agricultural Experiments.

MR. HOLMES:—It is now something over a year since I first subscribed for the *Maine Farmer*; since which time I have perused its columns with intense interest, and I had important reasons for this. As a great part of my life had been spent in a different avocation, I felt severely the want of experience to direct me to the best course of practice. Besides, as I am advanced in years and something, as they sometimes say, on the wrong side of fifty, it is very desirable to turn all my labor to the best account, as I have not that health and vigor of constitution to labor as formerly. For the purpose then of improvement in agricultural knowledge, it has been my constant and undeviating aim to examine with care and attention every thing published in the *Farmer*, or otherwise, to which I have had access, and to compare the same with actual observation, so far as I had opportunity. By this course, though I flatter myself I have been a tolerable good scholar, and have made "decent" improvement, I have learnt more of the vast extent of the field of labor into which I have entered, and more sensibly realize the necessity of persevering application. The greatest difficulty I find in the study of agriculture, so far as reading is concerned, is the imperfect manner in which experiments are made. Without intending to cavil in the least, I would request the attention of the readers of the *Farmer* to some instances which may serve as specimens. In the report of the Committee of the K. C. A. Society on crops of wheat, corn, oats, &c., we will notice the description of the management of the two gentlemen, who obtained the premium on wheat. Both of these are deficient in one important point, the description of the soil. Again, we will notice the management of the Rye crop. This it is said was "pasture land." Now what can we rationally infer from this? Why certainly, that no manure had been hauled on from the barn yard, or otherwise. But we all know that in large pastures, the cattle always drop more manure on some parts than others, and that a person by selecting a rich part of a field, might in some instances, obtain as large a crop as if he hauled on a large quantity of manure.—I ploughed up a piece of pasture last spring and sowed to wheat and rye, and I knew not there was any material difference in the nature of the soil; yet there was a great difference in the crop. On the greater part the grain was excellent; whilst on one end, it was hardly worth harvesting. Now it had so happened some years before, that a part of this

land, which had not then been ploughed, was closely pastured by sheep for three or four years, during which time they killed the bushes, and the white clover had formed a good sod. Here the good grain grew. The after part had little or no grass; nor yet many bushes. Now in regard to the premium crop of rye above mentioned, I cannot find one particle of evidence to satisfy me whether the management was good or bad any further than the amount of the crop.

The description of the three gentlemen to whom was awarded premiums on their corn crops is very fairly done. If Mr. Haines had described his soil and the state of it previous to being broken up, it would have been more satisfactory, and if the other gentlemen had told us how their land was situated in reference to advantage from the wash of their barns and the roads, or any other advantage it might have possibly had from the droppings of cattle, (if any) at any season of the year; it would have been still more "lucid."

Again, with regard to the description of the management of the land on which the premium crop of peas and oats grew. This soil is said to be a "yellow loam" by some means or other. The land it is said was first ploughed in August; and if a good dressing of grass was then turned under, we might infer some advantage from that; but of this we are left in the dark; and I cannot find one particle of evidence to satisfy me that the management was good or bad, saving the amount of the crop; and that is not decisive any further than that the probability is much in favor of good management.

I might pursue this subject to any extent; but the foregoing must suffice. I find no fault with any one concerned in awarding or obtaining premiums in reference to the defects I have described, as supposing any one acted from improper motives; but it really seems a pity that time and money should be spent to collect and diffuse light; and yet so little should be radiated.

The plain truth is, and it is of no use to disguise it, we want more discriminating experiments. Such experiments as shall fairly settle disputed principles by decisive evidence. It has been said by a distinguished agricultural writer, that ranging between the best and worst system of managing manures, that seven-eighths of the proper food of plants is wasted by mismanagement. I know this proportion, at first thought, seems beyond all reasonable bounds. If, however, there is such a loss by evaporation so that Author maintains, and so much is lost because we do not take care to save it, whether it amounts to an half or three fourths, more or less, the loss is immense. Now in order that the best method of applying manure should be tested, let experiments be fairly tried. If a person wishes to know which of two kinds of manure are of the most value, let him take two small pieces of land, as near alike as possible, and apply each kind of manure, both in manner and quantity, alike, and cultivate both pieces alike; and give us the result in the *Farmer*. It certainly would be desirable to know also, which is the best method of applying manure, whether near the surface of the soil or at some depth, as a general rule; and after this general rule is found, to determine what necessary exceptions there are to it. Now it is evident if two men, who live say ten miles apart, should each plant by applying the manure to the whole field in the same manner, though each should apply it differently from the other, and should cultivate alike in other respects; the result would not be so decisive as though each should try both methods on different parts of his own field. We might follow this

idea still further; but I believe enough has been said to explain my views on this point. It would be desirable to know also, at what distance it is best to cultivate different plants. There seems to be a great difference of practice in this respect.

Mr. Bowles in planting his premium crop, made such an arrangement in planting as to grow 32,000 plants on an acre. The other two gentlemen furrowed, one 3 feet apart and the other 3 1-2, and perhaps meant to be understood as furrowing so both ways, bringing the hills into right angles at 3 and 3 1-2 feet apart. This allowing 2 plants to stand in each hill, if I figure right gives something over 12,000 plants to an acre in one acre, and something over 19,000 in the other, making a difference of more than 100 per cent, between the two greatest extremes. It seems reasonable to suppose that such a difference in the manner of planting might have had some effect, but what this was, I can only guess. Each gentleman, no doubt, planted according to the best of his judgment; now who shall decide which is best? I answer, experience.

I hope, Mr. Editor, I may press this subject upon your correspondents without giving offence; and even upon the officers of your respectable Agricultural Society. We who live away here in the "back woods," and I may say "dark woods," are looking up to them for light, and perhaps the eyes of our understanding being dimmed by prejudice, &c., we want something plain and "lucid." We don't care a fig who has the premiums; but we want what is better, light and knowledge. Now why is it not just as easy if any person wishes to be satisfied of the efficacy of any application to prevent rust or smut in wheat, to try the experiment in such a way as to render it certain, whether, if rust or smut does not take place with the application, it would have taken place if the application had not been made. This might be done by alternating pieces with and without the application. It has been said by some of your correspondents, that when the dark green color appears on the leaves of growing wheat, by cutting them off with a sickle, rust may be prevented.

Now I know by experience that the dark green color sometimes takes place when rust does not succeed. May it not then be possible in the instances alluded to, rust never would have taken place. But if the leaves of a plant had been cut and escaped rust, while those in the same situation that were left, rusted, the experiment would have been decisive. This may have been done; but of this I have no evidence. I had a field of winter rye the summer past, the leaves of which had a remarkable dark green appearance. I thought of trying the experiment of cutting off the leaves, expecting the rust would ruin it. But, lo! it did just as well without. Now if I had tried this experiment, it is still probable it would have escaped rust, and I should have published the successful experiment in the *Farmer*. But, Mr. Editor, Truth is the stuff we want. Give us truth though ever so homely. *Facts*, I repeat it, *discriminating facts* are what we want. J. H. J.

Peru, April, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

On Keeping Stock.

MR. HOLMES:—I find that this part of the State of Maine is overstocked, as the winter and spring has abundantly proved—to remedy which, I propose for farmers not to keep so many creatures, and keep those they do keep much better. I often see in June, cows or the bones and carcasses of them wandering about with their winter coat or hair on, their bags and teats not much larger than well kept

sheep—two such will not give more milk during the summer than one well kept, to say nothing of the immorality of the practice, for I believe it to be sinful to keep a creature in a hungry state, which no one will dispute who has ever been hungry himself. Let us keep no more cattle than we can keep well when we have only an ordinary crop of hay, which often happens. Let us calculate this may come upon us, and in that case let us have plenty of Ruta Baga or other roots. By giving each creature some of them we may prevent hunger with straw or poor hay in cold winter weather, and thus save our better fodder. As an illustration of the above ideas, a gentleman recently informed me that he was travelling far up the Penobscot County, that he called at a house to inquire the way where he wished to go—that he saw in the yard a yoke of oxen, or the shadow of such creatures—that the owner asked him if he did not wish to purchase them—he replied he feared he could not drive them where he could get any thing for them to eat—on which the proprietor said, “if you will give me 75 cents and use them well you may have them—this sum I know is not the worth of their hides, but I hate to kill them, and I must do it or see them die by starvation.” If the owner had kept no more creatures than he could have kept well in this scarce time of fodder, he would have saved his own feelings as well as those of his oxen. Much property I am sure is lost by keeping our stock poor, and why will not farmers learn to calculate and reason. Are they less inclined to do it than others? I would hope hereafter they will be more prudent.

AN OLD FARMER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Polypod.

A plant resembling brake, by some called polypod, is apt to encroach upon the grass in moist pastures. It is a good way to manage with such spots to set fire to them in the spring before vegetation starts. The new plants start up and grow under the protection of the old. If burned, cattle and sheep will travel over the scorched spots, eat and break down the young polypod. By the power of the sun such plants of grass as remain within the spots scorched grow vigorously. It will be apparent in the course of the season that the spots of polypod are weak, and the grass gaining upon them.

From the Edinburg Quar. Jour. of Agriculture.

On the Preservation of Potatoes over the Year.

As the best mode of preserving potatoes until the produce of the next year's crop should be brought into use, is a matter of considerable importance, I beg to refer to Vol. 22d, p. 135, of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. where is detailed the following method adopted with success by M. J. De Lancey, Guernsey.

M. De Lancey says: “Early in March, 1803, I observed my winter's stock of potatoes, which I had dug in October, 1802, sprouted from the mildness of the weather in this island. It occurred to me that by putting them under ground vegetation would be retarded. I accordingly took indiscriminately from my pile about 3 dozen, and in my court yard dug a hole two feet and a half deep, under the protection of a south west wall, where the rays of the sun prevail for a few minutes only during the day, at any season of the year. Then, with three pantiles, one at bottom, I laid most of my potatoes in the hole, and placed the other two tiles over them in form of the roof of a house. They not containing all, I threw them carelessly into the hole (having no great confidence in my experiment,) covering the place over to its usual level. Business calling me home during part of the summer, I neglected looking after my small deposit: but, on

the 21st January, 1804, nearly 11 months after covering them, I had the curiosity to examine them, when, to my astonishment, I found them, (two or three excepted, which were perforated by the ground worm, though firm,) all perfectly sound, without having in the least vegetated in any respect, fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, as I have boiled a few, and found them similar in taste and flavor to new potatoes. I further pledge myself that they were perfectly firm. I have still some of them by me for the inspection of my friends, who all agree that they are so.”

In another letter, dated 17th May, 1804, M. De Lancey says: “I avail myself of the opportunity of a friend going to London, to send three of the potatoes, as a confirmation of their being fit for sets, as they are actually sprouting. The potatoes I send, I pledge myself are of the growth of 1802.” Then follows the certification of the Secretary to the Society of arts: “The above potatoes were examined before a Committee of the Society on the 30th of July, 1804, and found to be in a state fit for vegetation.”

From the above experiment, it is evident that vaults or deep trenches, out of the reach of atmospheric influence, would effectually retard the growth or sprouting of potatoes during the period of about twenty one months; that is, from the time of taking up in October, till the 30th July of the second year, or say at least eighteen months,—and we have here a period of time three times longer, than would be sufficient to fill up the interval betwixt the old and the new crop of potatoes.

It is probable, that potatoes for deferred use, say from April to October, would be more safely deposited in January or February than at an earlier period; for it cannot be doubted that, when just taken from the field, they possess a succulence and moisture rather inimical to sound storing in large quantities, besides which the examination and removal of damaged sets would contribute much to the security of the deposited heaps. If we can preserve ice from melting, we can surely keep potatoes from sprouting; and the latter is undoubtedly of much greater importance than the former. Trenches or vaults would probably require three or four feet of covering of mould, besides all the advantages that can be gained by selection of a situation not exposed to the sun: and if the potatoes deposited were formed into breaks or divisions of five, ten, or fifteen bolls, according to circumstances, with intervening partitions to prevent the access of air, there is little doubt, that by well contrived, and well constructed vaults or trenches, potatoes may be kept in excellent condition, from the beginning of April till the end of October for domestic purposes, as well as for the use of horses and cattle. G.

From the New York Farmer.

Potash as a Manure.

I was pleased to see an inquiry suggested in a recent number of the New-York Farmer respecting the use of potash as a manure as practiced on Long Island, but regret to find an answer furnished by those to whom the inquiry was directed. In the absence of better information on the subject, permit me to state what has been my brief experience in the use of this manure.

I had a lot of meadow land, containing about three acres, which had been reduced by severe cropping. On this piece of ground I made the following experiment. Having broken up the sward, and harrowed it repeatedly until quite mellow, I spread leached ashes over one acre, and potash dissolved in water over the other two acres; sowed millet seed, clover, and timothy, all mixed together, in the proportion of one part of each of the latter to five of the former, and one bushel of the mixture to an acre; harrowed all in together on or about the first of sixth month.

The ashes cost fifteen dollars; the potash five dollars the acre; the expense and trouble of dressing with potash, about the same proportion. And now it was a matter of no small interest to me, a novice at farming, to observe the result of an experiment, which supposed to be entirely original. The crop of millet was fine, and as nearly alike as could have been expected, if the land had been covered with the same kind of manure. The clover also, all over the lot, was luxuriant, and gave the strongest evidence, to my mind, that potash is the principle agent in leached ashes, which causes fertility. I made trial of potash on a lot of four acres,

which was considered the poorest on my farm, on which I sowed millet with the potash. I sowed at the same time four other acres without any manure, on ground considered much better than the last above mentioned.

I cut double the quantity of hay from that dressed with potash, and of a better quality. Thus far my little experience goes in favor of potash as a manure; but I much desired that some of thy subscribers, of larger experience, and abler pens, would favor us with light on this interesting subject.

T. D.

Burlington 4th mo. 8th, 1835.

From the New York Farmer.

Live Fences.

MR. FLEET:—Economy in planting the *morus multicaulis*, as well as in the ground, and in destroying of weeds, briars, &c., occasioned by a worm fence, induced me to substitute a bank and narrow ditch, for division fences. These are well formed of the surface of sod, where the rail fences stood, and the earth from the ditch (about two spades wide and deep) filled, into the middle—on the top is closely inserted brush wood of cedar boughs, red oak sprouts, &c., and among them, two feet apart, sets of the *morus multicaulis*, or white mulberry, are planted. The brush serves as a screen and protection—no cattle attempt to browse it, as the top is five feet high. Where I have not found it convenient to plant the mulberry, a good fence is quickly formed, by planting cuttings or roots of the common Elder; with large garden shears it is easily kept in bounds, and forms a close handsome fence, and destroys or expels many destructive insects.

Young cedars are too long growing, and generally one half dies after removal. A live fence being so much more durable, and costing less money, I am prompted to send you these remarks, particularly as mine has attracted much attention, and many declare they never saw one before.

D. F. A.

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

To prepare Indian Corn for planting. Take three or four quarts of seed-corn in some tight thing, turn hot water to it, till it is covered, no matter if it is boiling hot; stir it round a little, so that the seed may get warm, then drain off the water, and take a heaping table spoonful of tar, or something that will hold about the same quantity, pour it round among the corn and in a short time, it will go over every kernel; then take a little dry ashes, or lime or plaster, and stir in among the corn that it may not stick to the fingers in dropping, and it is fit for planting. The advantage of this process is, that no pin or wireworms will injure it in the ground; no grubworms will eat off the shoots after it comes up; no crows or black-birds will pull it up, after it comes up.—It also preserves the seed from rotting, as it sometimes does, if a cold, wet spell of weather follows, after planting. If the seed is good it will come up when the ground is warm enough.

The above facts I have proved by many years' experiment. It is my opinion, that if seed wheat was tarred in the same manner, it would preserve it from the depredations of the Hessian fly, and from smut, though I have not tested that as I have Indian corn.

AN OLD FARMER.

Conversational Intercourse of the Sexes.—What makes those men who associate habitually with women, superior to others?—What makes that woman who is accustomed to, and at ease in the company of men, superior to her sex in general?—Why are the women of France so universally admired and loved, for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of a free, graceful and continual conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity, their faculties awaken, their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivation, in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory, or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding, and the heart is interchanged continually. Their asperities are rubbed off; their better materials polished and brightened, and their richness like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of women than it could be by those of men. The iron and steel of our character, are laid aside, like the harshness of a warrior in time of peace and security.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New York Cultivator.

Advantages of Mixed Husbandry.

North Canton, March 20, 1835.

J. BUEL—Much is said in this section on the subject of farming, and particularly on raising stock, as being more profitable than raising grain. There are contrary opinions maintained with considerable spirit on both sides. Some contend that farmers should turn their whole attention to raising cattle and sheep, except grain and pork sufficient for family's use—while on the other hand it is maintained that grain should be the staple of our country, connected with a sufficiency of stock to eat the grass that grows on our lands that are not tilled. I propose to examine the subject, and commit the result to your consideration. If you think it worthy of a place in the Cultivator, it is at your service.

In treating this subject it is necessary to turn our attention to an earlier period of the settlement of this county. Thirty years, or thereabouts, have passed away since the settlement first commenced; and about 25 years may be considered the time when this section began to excite the attention of the eastern emigrants, and for 15 years the settlement advanced with considerable rapidity, since which time the emigration to the west has occasioned a stand in respect to the settlement of this county by emigrants. It happened in this county, as in all others, the ridge lands (for our lands principally lie in swells) were cleared first, and produced excellent crops of winter wheat, consequently we believed that we had an excellent wheat country. But since our farms have become cleared, we have found our mistake: and great losses have been experienced by summer fallowing, which has had a tendency to divert the attention of those farmers who had been fortunate enough to pay for their farms (by good economy or good luck while raising new land crops) from the raising of grain almost entirely, and substituting the raising of cattle and sheep, except so much grain as is necessary for the consumption of their families. Although the raising of stock is considerably practised and more considerably advocated here, as being by far the most profitable way of farming, yet I will undertake to show the contrary,—that is, that the farmer first should raise all the grain that he can without injuring his farm; secondly, he should keep all the cows he can on the remainder; thirdly, make all the butter and cheese he can—and lastly, fatten as much pork as the dairy will keep well. And for a fair test, I will suppose two farms of 100 acres of improvement, each of equal goodness; the one to be stocked with as many cattle as is necessary; the other to raise grain, and keep a dairy. In the first place, the cattle farm shall be taken into consideration, and in order that a fair trial should be had, I will allow the farmer only one acre for tilling, which is enough for a garden, for I would not be willing that he should confute his position in the beginning—for it is very plain that if he can raise cattle to greater profit, that he had better do so, and buy his bread stuff, and spread his manure on his mowing land. We will suppose then, that a farm of one hundred acres improved land will keep 60 head of cattle, besides a team, which will be necessary in both cases—say 15 calves, 15 yearlings, 15 two-years olds, and 15 cows, making 60 in all, which I know to be rather over than under the true number; he will have 60 cattle to winter, which will take 60 acres of meadow to furnish the fodder, leaving 40 only for summering his stock. He can sell yearly 15 two-year-olds in the fall, after they are wintered and summered, \$12 per head, 12+15=180 dollars; butter and cheese, \$15 per cow, 15+15=225 dollars; 15 pigs fattened on the dairy slop, 150 pounds each, \$4 per hundred, \$90; two old cows, fattened, \$18 each, \$36, and supplied by three year old heifers, to keep the stock good. You have then left for the nett proceeds of the farm, after deducting \$60 for securing hay, \$471. I then suppose that 60 out of 100 acres improved land, is a fair average of plough land in this county, and that three crops is all that should be taken from a field before it is seeded down, and should be seeded with the third crop invariably. I then have six fields for the plough; one field to be ploughed yearly, one to be laid down yearly; making thirty under the plough at once, and leaving 70 for grass and cattle, which I will reckon at the same rate that I

did the other 100 acres.—Supposing then, the 60 head of cattle from cows to calves to be equal to 50 cows, putting the calves on to the yearlings, and two-year-olds, making them equal to the two-year-olds and cows; then 70 acres would keep 35 cows; then as above the butter and cheese at \$15 per cow 35+15=525 dollars; 35 pigs fattened on the dairy slop, 150 lbs. each \$4 per hundred \$210; three fattened cows \$18+3=54 dollars; 30 calves \$3 per head, \$90, making \$879. I then have 10 acres corn 40 bushels per acre, 50 cents per bushel, \$200; 10 acres of spring wheat, 15 bushel per acre \$1 per bushel, \$150. Spring wheat is the only wheat crop that we can depend upon in this county, as a general rule, 10 acres oats, 30 bush. per acre, 25 cts. per bush. \$95, making \$425.—Total, \$1,304. To be deducted from this amount, there is the wages of two hired men for six months, \$12 per month, \$144; one boy, \$5 per month, \$30; one woman \$4 per month, to take care of the dairy, \$24; two year's board at \$1 per week, \$104, making \$302, taken from \$1,304—leaves a balance of \$1,002, for the nett proceeds of the grain and dairy farm; deducting the nett proceeds of the cattle farm, \$471, from this, leaves a balance in favor of the grain and dairy farm of \$531. I have supposed each farm to be equally well fenced, and all necessary farming tools and carriages. If it be objected that more worth of farming tools is required on the grain farm it will not balance the amount of capital owned by the cattle grower, for when you take into consideration the capital employed by each, you will find that much the greatest profit is realized from the same amount of capital on the grain farm,—and that certainly is the best way, that makes the greatest profit from the same capital. It may be seen from the above calculation that a family may be supported, whose support costs \$500, from the grain and dairy farm, and leave a handsome income saved at the year's end; while on the other farm, the husbandman with as expensive a family, would find himself in the rear at the year's end. It may be seen that a dairy and grain farm is more profitable than a cattle farm—that it is more profitable than a dairy farm—and that it is more profitable than a grain farm; for it would be impossible to keep a farm in good heart, without cattle to make manure and it would be equally impossible to make our dry lands produce as good pasture without the plough. For a short time our lands would produce good grasses by what is called top-dressing with manures, but too soon the grass would become wiry and tough, and our cattle would, if they could have their choice, leave the old for the new laid pasture. But why is it, that our most wealthy farmers protest that they make property faster now, than they did when they raised grain? For a very plain reason—they say one thing, and do another. They say they raise cattle and make profit by it—but it is not so;—they buy their cattle reared—winter them perhaps one winter, and sell them at a profit,—and why? Because they began the world with some capital, or have been fortunate enough to pay for their farms, while they were raising grain, and thereby became able to make additions to their farms, and to stock them with cattle, and so receive a handsome income without taking into consideration the amount of capital employed. I have no exceptions to make to this way of farming, because one man is richer than another; but this doctrine will not do to preach to a man that has not yet capital to stock his farm, and must support his family from his farm. If this state is ever made to support its man on every rod, I am sure that it will not be by cattle husbandry, nor by sheep, but by the highest state of agriculture, and principally by grain growing, with a proper proportion of cattle, when every thing is brought into requisition that the lights of science has and will unfold, and made to bear on the culture of the soil; then not unlikely may our fields compare with the fields of any country on the same parallel of latitude. I trust the time is not far distant when the objections that the farmer cannot get manure for his land will not be heard. If the above should find its way into the Cultivator, I should feel rewarded if some one who has time and ability, should lend their aid, through its columns, in support of grain-growing, for I find there is much said in every number of the Cultivator on the breeding of cattle and sheep. It is time for the grain-grower to lend his aid.*

D. S. OLIN.

*We are unable to respond to these queries.

In the last number of the first volume of the Cultivator, there is a partial account of making sugar from potatoes. "A certain quantity of sulphuric acid or vitrol is then mixed with it," as stated in the Cultivator. Please to say in what proportions. "This is to be purified from the acid by adding quick lime." Also what proportion of lime, and what the probable cost per cwt. You will oblige a friend by giving information on the above subject.

Yours,

T. D. OLIN, P. M.

From the New York Farmer.

Agricultural Tour.

(Continued.)

Leaving Shelburn, we pass through a corner of Buckland, and crossing the Deerfield river again, which here makes a considerable bend round a steep and rocky promontory, we enter the town of Charlemont. Charlemont lies on each side of the Deerfield river, extending several miles along its banks; and furnishing on the eastern side a level and beautiful road, adorned with many ornamental trees, presenting many fine pieces of intervals, and lined with numerous neat and substantial dwelling houses, three churches and two taverns, with stores and mechanic's shops, and exhibiting constant indications of thrift and comfort. A pleasanter ride is seldom to be found than along the banks of the river here for six or eight miles. The principal business of the town is the raising and pasturing of neat cattle and dairy husbandry. Several farmers have flocks of sheep, but none of any great extent.

Elias Taylor, of Charlemont, a shrewd and intelligent farmer, gave me some account of his operations, which I record, because the opinions and practices of observing and intelligent husbandmen, even on familiar subjects, though they may contain nothing original, are worth remembering. He is familiar with the business of fattening sheep for the market, and, as I know from the best authority, has pursued it with great success.

His general practice has been to sell them after shearing. He is of opinion that it is more profitable to buy for this purpose wethers than ewes. He prefers merinos on account of the superior value of the fleece; dislikes Saxony for their inferior size; and thinks merinos are kept at less expense than native sheep; chooses to buy them of different ages, and puts them in his pastures, so that he may select such as are suitable, and have them come along in succession; considers five years old as the best age for fattening; chooses to feed them moderately until a short time before he designs to market them, as he thinks they will not pay the cost of high feeding for a long time; often begins to fatten in March, sheep which he designs to market immediately after shearing. His store wethers he is accustomed to keep in the yard with his cattle, upon the orts and husks which are thrown out to them. His wethers for fattening he keeps upon rowen the first part of the season; and after he begins to feed them upon corn, he takes care, he says, not to allow them to be hungry; to feed them with regularity; and never suffers them to be disturbed. His wether sheep often give four pounds of washed wool at shearing.

He mentions an experiment in feeding swine which deserves notice. He put up four swine, and fed them with potatoes and Indian meal, at the rate of three bushels of potatoes to one peck of Indian meal. He boiled the potatoes, and while hot mashed them with the Indian meal. He then added cold water, and left the mixture to ferment, and when it became sour, he fed his swine freely with it. He says that he never had his hogs thrive so well; that they gained surprisingly well; and were fed at a small expense.

The Rev. Mr. Field, whose farm is on the hill side, on the eastern bank of the Deerfield river, together with three other persons in the vicinity, have recently commenced the cultivation of the mulberry trees, the raising of the silk worm, and the manufacture of silk. Some of Mr. Field's family were, on my arrival, engaged in spinning silk on a common spinning wheel for sewing silk, and which found a ready market in the neighborhood. Mr. Field has comparatively few worms; but is so well encouraged by his success, that he designs to extend his establishment to the utmost of his ability to provide accommodations for the worms. He thinks the situation particularly favorable to the raising of silk, as he has found that one peck of cocoons, containing eight hundred and twenty-two,

has yielded six ounces of silk, which is equal to one and a half pound to a bushel, a much larger product than is usually stated in the books. The silk, in the form of sewing silk, produces about eight dollars per pound. Mr. Field stated a fact, probably familiar to those acquainted with the subject, that there are two kinds of worms, one which produced but one, and one which might be made to produce two crops of silk in the course of the year. Of the latter kind he had received a few from Mansfield, Conn. By the report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it appears that as good silk has been obtained from worms fed on the black as from those fed on the white mulberry tree. See N. E. Farmer, Aug. 15, 1832; Vol. XI, No. 5.

Oats may be considered the best crop in Charlemont. Considerable corn is produced, but little or no wheat. The innholder, Mr. Thayer, himself an extensive and successful farmer, informed me that he considered their best business to be that of raising young stock, which, when of age to be stall-fed, were usually sold advantageously to the farmers on Connecticut river. A good deal of pork is fattened, and principally upon potatoes and Indian meal.

The road continues for several miles to follow the course of the Deerfield river, which becomes a narrow, rapid, and shallow stream, finding its way by a very winding course over its rocky bed, among the mountains, which rise precipitously to a considerable height from the very edge of the stream, covered with a thick and impervious growth of wood to their summits, and leaving in many places not even room for the road, excepting by crossing the river; and at other spots furnishing small pieces of rich intervals, occupied by some industrious settler. In one case, where least you would expect it, you suddenly emerge from the woods, and at the foot of the Hoosic mountain you come upon one or two extensive and beautiful farms, presenting rich meadows, surrounded on all sides by precipitous and lofty mountains; and in the very bosom of the valley, almost wholly secluded from the world, presenting an aspect of remarkable neatness, comfort, and independence. Mr. King, an old man, who has since paid the debt of nature, informed me that more than thirty years ago he was among the first settlers on this spot, and few houses of more respectable appearance, or neater farms, are to be found than his.

The whole passage through this winding valley, and up the ascent of the Hoosic mountain, is extremely picturesque, curious and sublime; and though the road is in some places rather startling, especially where it passes directly on the edge of a precipice, and in one place over a treacherous bridge, under which a large slide from the side of the mountain has fallen into the river, leaving a frightful precipice of several hundred feet; yet it may be travelled with comfort and safety; and an ample compensation for any fatigue or labor in the ascent will be found in the extraordinary grandeur and magnificence of the scenery, which continues to increase in interest until you reach the summit of the Hoosic mountain. This is in Florida; and here the traveler should pause, and looking back upon his course he traces the curious passage of Deerfield river, as it finds its very crooked way among the hills, sometimes exhibited its glossy surface for a considerable distance, and then hiding itself from his sight among the deep forests and the dark gorges of the mountains; and he sees in the prospect distant prospect, as far as the eye can reach, mountains crowding upon mountains, and presenting various picturesque forms of beauty and grandeur.

The ascent of the Hoosic mountain is steep and rough, though it is passed daily by the mail stage from the Connecticut River to the Hudson. This applies especially to the first mile; but the ascent continues for nearly three miles. A brave and enterprising settler has placed his house and barn directly on the side of the mountain, about one mile from its base! and, though few situations could be more forbidding in their general aspect, yet his buildings were of very decent appearance; and he seemed to have collected around him all the common comforts of life. It is about seven miles across the mountain from where you commence the ascent to the foot of it on the western side; but, after the first rise of about two miles, the surface is undulating, and comparatively even for some distance. Here are a number of good farms, indicating care and thrift, devoted, of necessity, to grazing, and affording pasturage of the finest description.

A great many cattle were seen in them, whose appearance indicated the abundance and excellence of their feed. The haying season was just commencing (7th August); but, owing to the exposed situation, the grass was scarcely ripe for the scythe.

The descent of the Hoosic towards North Adams is even much steeper than the eastern side; by the frequent turnings of the road, advantage is taken of the nature of the ground, & the passage is rendered safe, and tolerably easy. The country, on this side of the mountain and in the neighborhood of this village, is rough and poor; abounding in limestone and marble, and miserably cultivated and inhabited.

North Adams is one of those mushroom villages, which are so thickly scattered in New-England since the encouragement given by the government to domestic labor. It abounds with factories, shops, taverns, and the usual accompaniments of a manufacturing town. Several extensive cotton establishments are already in operation, and others in the process of erection. Passing from this to Williamstown, about six miles, on the southern side of the river, in the evening, I could form but an imperfect judgment of the country; though on the other side of the river, where I passed about the same distance on my return, I found a hungry, gravelly soil, with little cultivation, thinly inhabited, and an execrable road.

The situation of Williamstown is high and healthy with several lofty mountains in the vicinity, and presenting some magnificent scenery. The village is not compact. The appearance of the public buildings and the houses of the officers, neat and respectable; the expenses of education very small, and the college, from the number of students, and the partial accounts which I was able to obtain, in a more flourishing condition than it had been for years.

Leaving the village of Williamstown, I soon reached the Hoosic river again, (a name by the way, for whose proper orthography I am at a loss, since on maps and guide-boards the spelling is various,) and following its course, passed into Pownal, in Vermont, a very poor specimen of the generality of the towns in that flourishing and beautiful state. The Hoosic river is a considerable and rapid stream, here finding its way among the mountains, and bordered by many extensive, rich, and beautiful alluvial meadows. On the eastern side of the river, which here runs in a northerly direction, the growth is chiefly oak; on the opposite side it is principally maple.

I found some superior and well-managed farms in this vicinity on the river; and an intelligent and very civil man, by the name of Wright, a deputy sheriff, as I afterwards learnt, and a farmer, at whose house I stopped, was kind enough to give me considerable information of the agriculture of this part of the country. My attention was arrested by the appearance of a small field, covered with the thickest mat of white clover which I had ever seen. I stopped to inquire if it had been plastered, and found this to be the fact. Plaster, or gypsum, is applied to their oak lands with great success; but not with equal advantage to lands where the growth was maple. For this fact, if indeed it be well established, I do not pretend to account. The mode of operation of this extraordinary manure or vegetable stimulant, is still enveloped in mystery. No theory of its operation, though many plausible ones are given, has yet satisfied me. Facts are all that we have as yet got that are of any value. There is every where, in all the processes and operations of the material and intellectual world, a limit beyond which, however bold and persevering its efforts to pass may be, it is invariably driven back with the humiliating consciousness of its own impotency and ignorance. The grass and oat crops were highly luxuriant: and making due allowance for the extraordinary season, (1832,) Indian corn appeared remarkably well. The haying season had just commenced. The grass was principally Herds Grass and Red Top. The crop appeared heavy; they mowed however, only once, as they were accustomed to feed their meadow lands closely and very late in the season, oftentimes into June, which, upon the whole they deemed a bad practice; and they were of opinion they should get more hay by two mowings.

Large crops of oats and corn might be obtained by different management. The crops were estimated by Mr. Wright to average 35 bushels of oats, 35 bushels of corn and two tons of hay to the acre. This, however, was probably only a conjectural es-

timate, as few farmers ever take the pains to weigh or measure any thing. Their produce is applied chiefly to the feeding of sheep. The yearly expense of keeping a sheep is estimated at one dollar. This likewise must in general be mere matter of conjecture. It can only be accurately determined by a careful estimate of the actual value of hay and grain, and not their market value, but their value consumed on the place, making due allowance for the valuable returns of manure; and there must enter into the estimate the labor of attendance, the value of pasture land and fencing; and then, too, a careful ascertainment of the amount of pasture required for, and the amount of hay and grain consumed by a sheep, and necessary to his profitable condition. Now these are calculations into which few farmers have the patience to enter; and one dollar per head is therefore only a conjectural estimate of the cost of keeping a sheep, formed from no accurate standard; and you can only infer from this statement, that they find their husbandry profitable or yielding a satisfactory return at the close of the year, when they can receive for the pasture occupied, and the hay and grain consumed, by a healthy sheep, the value of one dollar. It has been found by actual experiment, that seven healthy sheep will consume one ton of hay in 135 days, the average of our winter foddering—or a little more than two pounds each per day. If we value this hay at six dollars per ton, and this is certainly, considering the cost of labor, a low price, the cost of hay consumed by each sheep would be 85 cents. We have then about 33 weeks of pasturing to provide for, which cannot be rated at less than one and a half cent per week—or say 50 cents—which would make the keeping of a sheep, even at low rates, equal to one dollar and thirty-five cents per year. I make these calculations to show how careless almost all conjectural estimates are in matters of this kind. Whether however, his pecuniary estimates are critically exact or not, if the farmer at the close of the year is satisfied with the balance of his receipts over his expenditures, if he is so fortunate as to find the balance on that side, he may be well contented with his numerous privileges and blessings though his gains in arithmetical amount may seem small compared with those of other trades and professions.

The amount of wool obtained from their sheep averages about three lbs. of fine, their sheep being principally of the merino and Saxony race; and sold this year at 42 cents per lb. A Mr. Wright, neighbor of the one above named, has a flock of 700. His annual loss by disease or accident is a very small percentage, which he attributes to the circumstance of his never housing his sheep at any season, as he was formerly accustomed to do. His opinions and experience in this matter are entirely at variance with the opinions and experience of many distinguished and successful sheep farmers; and especially of one, whose authority on this and various agricultural subjects, from his experience, education and intelligence, is entitled to great respect; I mean Mr. D. H. Grove, of Hoosic. He says, "shelter against the inclemency of the weather is almost as necessary to the health and good condition of the sheep as food itself; and for this reason stables built for that purpose are of great benefit. Not only do sheep do much better, but it is also a great saving of fodder and manure." Mr. Wright's lambs are yeaned in May. His wool is sold on the farm. The general appearance of this farmer's grounds and crops attracted my particular attention as highly creditable. The intervals furnish abundant crops of hay and grain, and the neighboring hills afford pasturage in plenty of the best quality.

From Pownal I continued on the northeastern side of the river through Petersburg, in New-York, passing many beautiful tracts of rich intervals land some of which was carefully, but a good deal most negligently managed. Much of this country was represented to me as manor land belonging to the Van Rensselaer family; and though the leases are long, liberal, and may almost be regarded as permanent, yet it operates as a discouragement to the tenants, who are compelled to pay an annual rent, and never able to regard the land as their own. The village of Petersburg, through which the road passes, is a dirty, miserable place in its appearance; and the whiskey distillery, at the entrance of the town, gave pretty sure indications of what was to be expected. Some factories and several industrious mechanics seemed to have established them-

selves here, but the place was any thing rather than inviting. On a recent journey through this place in 1834, I found a new church nearly completed, and other indications of improvement.

(To be continued.)

Summary.

CONTENTS OF THE BOSTON PEARL—No. 38. A Story of Shay's War; Antiquity; American Poets; The Culprit Fay: by Joseph Rodman Drake; Turkish Stratagem. *Editorial*.—The Culprit Fay; Tremont Theatre; Athenæum Gallery; James Sheridan Knowles; Theatrical Register. *Communications*.—The Boston Academy of Music; The Social Choir. *Music*.—Flower! when Evening gathers.

FOREIGN ADVICES.—Again we are enabled, by the arrival of a whole fleet of packets after an interval of considerable duration, to present a full view of the more recent occurrences in European politics, and to us a most gratifying one.—England is redeemed from the thralldom of Tory domination; and the intelligence and public virtue of a free people have proved an over-match for the frowns of authority and the seductions of patronage. The Whig Ministry has been thrust back upon the Monarch, with even less of ceremony than he showed in ejecting them from their places. After every art had been tried—when the Tories had been fairly driven from power, the King still remained stubborn and new intrigues were devised to avert the moral force of the triumph and wrest from the people the fruits of their hard-won victory. A coalition of Whigs and Tories to hold in check the Radicals—a Conservative Whig Ministry, with the recreant Stanley in its bosom—and finally a Whig Ministry of any sort, but trammelled as to men and measures by the personal prepossessions and antipathies of the King, were severally attempted and successfully resisted. The best spirit animated and united the victorious Reformers. Earl Grey, who was first applied to, resolutely refused to interpose in the premises, and frankly informed his Majesty that he must recall Viscount Melbourne. When that point was no longer debatable, the King endeavored to stipulate that individuals personally obnoxious to him, as Brougham, O'Connell, &c., should not be appointed to office. Lord Melbourne promptly informed him that he must have uncontrolled liberty in the selection of his colleagues and supporters, or decline the post of Premier altogether. The King was finally forced to surrender at discretion.

Speculation is still rife with regard to the temper of the restored Ministry, and their readiness to go with the people in the prosecution of thorough reform. Doubtless the many would have been better pleased with the employment of some ultra-Liberal *material* in the construction of the Cabinet, such as Lord Durham, O'Connell, &c. We nothing doubt, however, that the advantages of entire unanimity and concord, now secured, will far outweigh those of a numerically strong majority in Parliament and the nation for the moment, which might have been obtained by an indiscriminate selection from the ranks of all the sections opposed to Toryism, but liable to be distracted in the Cabinet and divided in the House on the first question of practical importance that should come up for discussion.

We are not pleased, most certainly, with the exclusion of Lord Brougham from the new Cabinet. The man whose powerful voice has ever been raised in behalf of liberty, equity, and the rights of man—who in point of intellect stands pre-eminent among the statesmen of Europe, while his eloquence and potency in debate are admired throughout the civilized world, should not have been even seemingly slighted—unless in deference to his own wishes. But the omission will not affect the principles, however it may detract from the strength of the Ministry. Lord Melbourne distinctly avowed in the House of Lords, that the resolution of Lord John Russell, in regard to the reform of the Irish Church, which in its passage had so signally effected the overthrow of the last Administration, should be recognized in principle and carried out in practice by this. We look with exultation on this confirmed concession to the wishes and the prayers of oppressed and suffering Ireland. Let but these professions be sincerely and cordially adhered to, and the Ministry need fear no withdrawal of the confidence of the people.

From France, the intelligence is not less gratifying, though of a different character. The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill of Indemnity by an unexpectedly heavy majority, and our claims of thirty years' standing may now be regarded as infallibly brought to a final and satisfactory adjustment. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the indefatigable exertions of the Ministers, who hesitated not to peril their existence on the success of the measure, and whose indefatigable exertions, both in and out of the Chamber, have been employed to produce this result. The Opposition was most able, determined, and familiar with the details of the subject, in which latter particular they appear to have enjoyed an advantage over the Ministerial debates—and they were backed, we fear, by the sentiment of a great majority of the nation. Nothing could have been more eloquently powerful than the speech of the Carlist orator, M. Berryer, on the 16th of April. Every circumstance in the history of the present century which could tend to excite a prejudice against the justice of our claims and the expediency of satisfying them, appears to have been held up in the most aggravated light; and the ambiguous stipulations of the Louisiana treaty—the monstrous pretensions of England which led to the Berlin and Milan Decrees—the notorious forgery of American papers in London wherewith to carry on an illicit trade with the nations under the control of Bonaparte—the extreme uncertainty attending the verification of claims at this distant day, in the face of the decisions of the French Courts of Admiralty of the time—the difficulty of fixing the amount—the steady refusal of indemnity under the Empire and the Restoration—the blunders of the French Ministry and their lack of documentary evidence—with the deeply resented threats of the President at the opening of the last Congress—all were dragged in to form the groundwork of this powerful attack on the measure, and, through that, on the Government of Louis Philip. That it did not succeed, is almost equally a matter of pleasure and surprise; but the effect it produced upon public opinion in Paris was most striking. M. Thiers, the wily and able Minister of the Interior, instantly followed in reply, to do away the impression which had been made by this masterly effort; but the triumphant majority by which the bill was ultimately carried must be attributed rather to the early and extraordinary exertions of the Ministers out of the House than to the superiority of his eloquence.

We hardly know what to think of the apology which is to be demanded of our Government for offences against the dignity of the Grand Nation. It has been all along contended by her Ministers that the language of President Jackson was the unauthorized ebullition of individual spleen; how, then, is the United States to be held responsible for it? Congress, most certainly, have done nothing exceptionable in the premises; and all the acts complained of have been those of the President or his immediate functionaries. However, if they will but hand over the indemnity, we trust the President will not stand on ceremony, but accommodate them with a most ample apology.—*New Yorker*.

Charlestown papers to the 23d inst. containing dates from New Orleans to the 12th, have been received at New York. We regret to learn that the Cholera was again raging in New Orleans. The Bee of the 9th has the following account of its ravages:—

The Cholera has again appeared in this city, but certainly not to such an extent nor with such aggravating symptoms as to excite apprehensions in those who are temperate in their drinks, abstemious in their diet, and careful in their habits. Most of the cases that have occurred were of persons arriving on board the steamboats, where they had become careless and intemperate; and many of them were but the progress of disease from dysentery to diarrhea and death. But every fatal indisposition must now be termed cholera:

There have not been less than about 140 or 150 deaths from cholera during the past 16 days, but in almost every instance those cases have been confined to the levee—passengers on board steam or flat boats. Should not some municipal code of sanitary laws be established on this subject?

A paper of the 12th speaks of the disease as not being very violent.

There had been a severe storm at Milledgeville.

Geo., attended with lightning and hail. It was feared that the young cotton in the neighborhood, had received extensive injury.

Post Office Robbery, and detection of the Thief.—William Gwynn Jones, editor of the Baltimore Gazette, was arrested in that city on the 22d inst., on a charge of having robbed the Post office of letters containing enclosures of money. In consequence of repeated complaints of the loss of letters, the clerks in the Post Office were led to suspect Mr. Jones, who was in the habit of visiting the office at a very early hour in the morning, to obtain his papers; in doing which he was daily within reach of the tables on which the letter mails are spread.—On Thursday morning he went as usual into the Post Office, and when he retired certain letters which had been placed in a particular spot near him had disappeared.—The discovery was conclusive of his guilt, but as neither of the clerks could testify to the fact of having seen him take the letters, it was deemed prudent to wait further developments. On Friday morning, says the American of Saturday, Mr. Jones again entered the Post Office for his papers, and was seen by a clerk who was on the watch, to take a large double letter, the address of which had been previously noted. He was also seen to take from the table five entire packages of southern and western letters, which had not yet been opened. Immediately afterwards he left the office, and as he was proceeding to his own office was arrested by a deputy Marshal, who had been in waiting for the purpose. The double letter, and also the entire packages, containing from fifty to a hundred letters, were found in his possession. He subsequently made admissions, which show the purloining of upwards of a thousand dollars from letters at various times. The unhappy man—who, up to this period, has enjoyed a full share of the public confidence and respect—has been committed to prison, to take his trial at the regular term of the U. S. Circuit Court.—*Post*.

State of Maine.

AN additional Resolve relating to the Blind.

RESOLVED, That a sum not exceeding Four Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury of this State, to be expended by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, at their discretion, in defraying, in whole or in part, the expense of placing and educating at the New England Asylum for the education of the Blind in Boston, those indigent blind persons in this State, whose names have been returned to the Office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a Resolve passed March 11th, 1834, or such part of them, as the Governor and Council may deem proper to select as most fit subjects for said Institution. *Provided, however*, That prior to the placing of any such blind persons at said Institution, the Governor shall cause them to be examined by some skilful Surgeon or Surgeons, and if in the opinion of said Surgeon or Surgeons, such persons can be restored to sight by medical treatment or Surgical operation, and if they, or their parents or guardians shall be desirous that such treatment or operation should be so applied, and satisfactory evidence thereof be made known to the Governor and Council, they may apply a part of said sum as herein provided, to defray the necessary charges for such Medical treatment or Surgical operations; and such other incidental expenses arising therefrom as they may think proper.

In the House of Representatives, March 24, 1835,
Read and Passed.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 24, 1835,

Read and Passed.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

March 24, 1835.—Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

For the purpose of making the examinations contemplated by the preceding Resolve, 'skilful Surgeons' will be in attendance, at this place, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June next—and all persons who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, as therein provided, are requested to meet at Stevens' Hotel on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of the Executive.

R. G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

Augusta, May 15th, 1835.

Marriages.

In Augusta, Mr. James B. N. Gould, of Kenne-
bunk, to Miss Priscilla A. Godfrey.
In Jefferson, Mr. Jeremy Wyman to Miss Maria
Murphy.
In Hallowell, Mr. Joseph Still, of Wiscasset, to
Miss Martha Ann Childs.

Deaths.

In Clinton, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Caleb Good-
win, aged 60.
In Hope, Miss Julia McLain, aged 19.
In West Gardiner, Widow Sarah Haskell, aged
83.
In Avon, Samuel Sprague, Esq. aged 81.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 25.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—We quote prime at 39 a
40s; good at 33 a 32s 6d; thin at 28s 6d a 32s 6d.
Working Oxen—Sales were noticed at \$65, 72
50, and \$111.
Cows and Calves—Sales at \$24, 27, 35, 38, a 40.
Sheep—Dull; lots were taken at 10s 6d, 12s, 15s,
and 16s 6d.
Swine—At retail 5 1-2 a 6 for sows, and 6 1-2 a
7 for barrows.

Wool—Cash.

JOSEPH G. MOODY will pay Cash and the
highest market price for WOOL.
Augusta, Water Street, June 1, 1835. tf

Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good hand from
one to two months in haying season.
TRUXTON WOOD.
Winthrop, June 4, 1835.

Moses Adams,

Deputy Sheriff and Coroner,—Greene, Kennebec
County, Maine.

A Small Farm For Sale.

Will positively be sold at Public Auction, on the
premises, a neat establishment for a mechanic, con-
sisting of eight acres of good land, with a new
dwelling house, barn, &c. eligibly situated in East
Livermore, on the sixth day of July next, at two
o'clock in the afternoon. A good title will be given.
Terms of payment liberal, and will be made
known on the day of sale. For further particulars
enquire of the subscriber at East Livermore Cor-
ner, or of J. W. Emerson on the premises.
F. F. HAINES.
East Livermore, June 1, 1835.

Collector's Notice—Wilton.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident pro-
prietors and owners of land in Wilton, in the Coun-
ty of Kennebec, that the following lots of land in
said town, taxed for the year 1833 for State, Coun-
ty and town taxes, in bills committed to me to col-
lect, are as follows, viz:

	No. lots.	No. acres.	Value.	Tax.
Owner unknown	81	57	\$128	\$1.79
" "	154	57	228	3.19
" "	165	35	68	2.11
" "	81	57	129	1.81
" "	37	45	90	1.26
" "	218	3	6	.08
Adam Woddlefarm	100	100	100	1.47
Benj. Webster, 2d, 93	30	105	105	1.50
House	10	10	10	1.99
Elijah Dacy, Jr. House	70	142	142	.42
Jacob Chandler, 149	15	30	30	3.90
Elijah Bunker, 157	57	228	228	2.14
Jeremiah Lothrop, 241	114	114	114	10
244	23	29	29	
246	8	10	10	
Heirs of R. Brainard, 223	57	128	128	1.79

And unless said taxes are paid to me on or be-
fore the 11th day of July next, at 2 P. M., so much
of said land as will pay said taxes and all interven-
ing charges, will be sold at Public Auction, at the
store of George Gage, Esq. in said Wilton.

ENOCH SCALES, Collector.

Wilton, May 14, 1835.

Fisk & Hinkley's**NEW PATENT BRICK MACHINE.**

For sale by the subscriber at East Livermore, or
the following agents—K. G. Robinson, Hallowell;
William Wade, Augusta; F. F. Haines, East Liv-
ermore; Daniel Hobbs, Portland; John Miller,
Warren; Kidder & Tarball, Boston; Col. Cobb,
Gray; Moses Emery, Saco; Nathan Elden, Bux-
ton; Reuben R. Dunn, Poland; Joseph Haskell,
Monmouth; E. McLellan, Gardiner, and William
Reed of Norway. Said machines are warranted to
answer well the purpose for which they are inten-
ded.
JOB HASKELL.
June 4, 1835. 4m18

NEW GOODS.**Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co.**

Have renewed their Stock of GOODS, and now
offer a large addition to their former assortment—
among which are Black, Russel Brown, Green,
Dahlia, Blue & Black Mixed BROAD CLOTHS;
Light, Dark, and Printed CASSIMERES; Fine
Black for Vests; Bemis' and other Sattinets; Black
Silk Velvet, Satin, Dark and Light VESTINGS;
Eight Bales of various qualities of SHEETING,
including Exeter, Dover D. and H. Sheeting; Tick-
ings; Irish Linens; Bales of Batting; More than
100 pieces of various qualities of plain, Twilled and
French PRINTS; some splendid light, and rich
dark Colors; Dark and light GINGHAMS;
Merino, Sewing Silk, Sateen and low priced
SHAWLS; Crape, Silk Muslin, Palmerine, Gros
de Naples and low priced Dress Handkerchiefs;
Mull and other Muslins; Laces and Quillings;
Dark and White Kid, Black and White Silk
GLOVES; together with a large catalogue of oth-
er Dry Goods.

ALSO,

60 hhds. of SALT; No. 1 & 2 MACKEREL,
Boston inspection, in 1-2 and 1-4 bbls.; 50 Quin-
tals COD FISH; 1-4 bbls. Tongues and Sounds;
SUGARS; TEAS; COFFEE; Spices; Raisins,
&c. &c.

ALSO,

Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware,
which purchasers are very respectfully invited to
examine.

Winthrop, May 27, 1835.

Fitz Favourite.

THIS very superior, thorough bred Animal of
the improved Durham Short Horned breed, will
stand at the stable of Mr. Thomas Snell near the
Village in Winthrop the present season.—Terms
one dollar each Cow. Favorite, now four years
old, was imported by R. B. Minturn Esq., of New
York in 1833.

MESSANGER ECLIPSE, a son of the unriv-
alled horse American Eclipse—dam by old impor-
ted Messenger will stand at the Stable of W. Pro-
ctor east end Kennebec Bridge on Friday and Sat-
urday through the season. Terms \$5 the season.

R. H. GREEN.

Winslow, May, 1835. 4w

Hard Ware Store.

THOMAS B. BROOKS, corner of Winthrop
and Front Streets, HALLOWELL—Keeps constantly
for sale a large and extensive assortment of all des-
criptions of *Hard Ware Goods, Saddlery and Cut-*
lery, which being principally imported by him, will
be sold at low and reasonable prices, either at
wholesale or retail.

Also—Cut Nails, Spikes and Brads—Window
Glass of common and extra sizes—Sheet Lead and
Sheet Zinc, a cheap and excellent article for roofs
—Iron Hollow Ware—Brass Kettles and Fire
Setts—Mill and cross cut Saws—Joiners' Tools—
House and Furniture Trimmings, &c. &c.

Also—75 tons Iron and Steel, making a com-
plete assortment of all kinds usually wanted in this
market.

May, 1835.

2mtn24.

Notice.

THIS Certifies that I have sold to my son, Jesse
Cushman, his time and earnings until twenty
one years of age, with liberty to act and trade for
himself, independent of me.

BRADFORD CUSHMAN.

Witness: Charles L. Turner.
Turner, April 1, 1835.

Notice.

The subscriber hereby requests all those who
are indebted to him for professional services, done
previous to January 1835, to call and make pay-
ment before the 20th of June inst.
June 1, 1835. C. KNAPP.

Cash for Wool.**40,000 lbs. of Wool wanted,**

for which a good price will be paid by
P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.
Winthrop, May 29, 1835.

Thorough Bred Horse Phoenix.

This may certify that I the subscriber imported
the thorough bred Horse Phoenix from England.
Phoenix was sired by Antonio winner of the Don-
caster St. Leger. Dam by Comus, grand-dam by
Panater; stands 16 hands high, 7 years old this
Spring and a sure foal getter.

NEHEMIAH MARKS.

St. Stephens, March 12, 1835.

PHENIX will stand the ensuing season for the
use of Mares at my Stable in Gardiner. His stock
is superior to any in this part of the country, of
which satisfactory evidence can be given. Call
and examine for yourselves.

TERMS.—Four dollars by the season, or six
dollars to insure a foal, one dollar down and five
dollars when the Mare proves with foal: All favors
gratefully acknowledged.
V. R. LOVEJOY.
Gardiner, June 1, 1835.

Summer Goods for Men & Boys,

Such as Plain and Twilled Stormonts; Hamil-
ton Stripes; Rowen Cassimere; Union Drill;
Champion Cord, &c. &c. Also PONGEES of
different qualities; Entry and Chaise Mats.

For sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.
Winthrop, June 1, 1835.

Mulberry Trees.

The subscriber has for sale 3000 Mulberry Trees,
from two to four years old.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON.

Winthrop, May 4, 1835.

WINTHROP**Silk Hat Establishment.**

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the
public that they have recently commenced the
manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand
where purchasers can be furnished with a good ar-
ticle, warranted. They will make to order every
Shape, Size and Colour, which is desired.

They also continue to keep as usual a large stock
of FUR HATS of every description, wholesale and re-
tail.

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hat-
ting and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

CARR & SHAW.

Winthrop, April, 1835.

Notice.

THE demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE &
STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER,
are left with the subscriber for collection. All
persons indebted to either of said firms or individu-
als, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while
they were in business in this place, would do well
to adjust the same without delay, for this is the last
call of this kind they will receive.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

Samuel P. Benson,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

will give faithful attention to all business entrusted
to his care.

Removal.

JAMES ROBERTS respectfully informs his
friends & customers, that he has removed from his
old stand to the neat and comfortable establishment,
No. 1, Morton street, opposite the Temperance Ho-
tel, where he will be constantly on hand to shave
and clip in the nicest manner, those who may feel
disposed to give him the use of their chins and ca-
pits. His razors are in the keenest order, and his
lather always ready. "Don't forget the number."
Winthrop, May 6, 1835. 3tisonaw.

Poetry.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Use of Phrenology.

Away with all doubt and misgiving,
Now lovers must woo by the book—
There's an end to all trick and deceiving,
No man can be caught by a look.
Bright eyes or a love breeding dimple
No longer their witchery fling:
That lover indeed must be simple
Who yields to so silly a thing.

No more need we fly the bright glances
Whence Cupid shot arrows of yore
To skulls let us limit our fancies,
And love by the bumps we explore.
Oh now we can tell in a minute
What fate will be ours when we wed,
The heart has no passions within it
That is not engraved on the head.

The first time I studied the science
With Jane, and I cannot tell how,
'Twas not till the eve of alliance
I caught the first glimpse of her brow,
Causality finely expanding,
The largest I happened to see;
Such argument's far too commanding,
Thought I, to be practised on me.

Then Nancy came next, and each feature
As mild as an angel's appears;
I ventured, the sweet little creature,
To take a peep over her ears;
Destructiveness, terrible omen;
Most vilely developed did lie!
(Though perhaps it is common in women,
And hearts may be all they destroy.)

The organ of speech was in Fanny;
I shuddered,—'twas terrible strong!
Then fled, for I'd rather than any
Than that to my wife should belong.
I next turned my fancy to Mary—
She swore she loved nothing but me:
How the look and the index could vary
For naught but self-love did I see.

Locality, slyly betraying
In Helen a passion to roam,
Spoke such predilection for straying,—
Thought I—she'll be never at home.
Oh! some where so low in the forehead,
I never could settle my mind:
While others had all that was horrid,
In terrible swellings behind.

At length 'twas my lot to discover
The finest of skulls, I believe,
To please or to puzzle a lover,
That Spurzheim or Gal could conceive.
'Twould take a whole age to decipher
The bumps upon Emily's head;
So I said, I will settle for life here,
And study them after we're wed.

Miscellany.

Early Impressions.

Few parents are aware of the early period at which the child becomes fixed in the course of life which he ought to pursue; or, to use a common expression, of the period when he exhibits "his natural turn of mind,"—but, more properly speaking, of the period at which impressions are so deeply made on his mind, as, with proper treatment and encouragement, to become with him a ruling passion.

In conversation, a short time since, the remark was made, by a very intelligent, yet self-instructed mechanic, that the character of a child may be, and in many cases is, *unchangeably* fixed by the time it is *three years old*. Doubts were expressed of the correctness of this opinion by some of the company when instances and facts were cited, which went very far towards satisfying those who doubted of its general correctness.

There can be very little doubt that a boy, as well as a girl, may be amused with a *doll*; or that a girl may take as much pleasure in playing with a hammer or a wagon, as a boy.

It is often a misfortune to society, that parents consult, rather, their *own* wishes and prejudices, than the *bias*, or *turn*, which circumstances may have given to the child. This should not be so. The parent may, and is in duty bound to, use proper means to direct the mind in a channel which experience and judgment may dictate, as the most likely to ensure the happiness and prosperity of the child; and those it may in turn influence. Yet a strongly developed character, if it be to promote general good, should never be trammelled, or diverted from its natural course; but every evidence of ability, or inclination to excel, should be cherished and applauded; and every aid rendered, which may stimulate it to excel.

The child, which, of its own choice, makes a mill should not be compelled to work on a farm; nor one that delights in planting and raising flowers, or vegetables, to learn a trade; or those who evince a desire for books, to do either; but the ruling taste of each, after giving it an opportunity for proper development, should be followed, and cultivated, and fostered, and applauded.—*Apprentice's Companion*.

SERMON FOR BACHELORS. The Hartford Mirror contains a lay sermon, for the special benefit of the Bachelor's club, founded on the following text:

"And they called Rebecca and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man, and she said I will go."—Gen. 25 v. 23 c.

In those times, ceremony, formality, sighing, and sentiment were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a sensible girl and jumped at the first good offer.

We would have picked out a better text to preach before the honorable and venerable fraternity, viz: "Jacob kissed Rachel."

That is something substantial for bachelors to say grace over, the other text for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"Jacob kissed Rachel,
And lifted up his voice and wept."

How pathetic? The fact is, time and the fashions make strange inroads upon poor human nature. Here was Jacob (or George) scouring the country, to look for a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padanaram; he saw her at a distance drawing water from a well, being barefooted; and without ceremony ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, he "kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence would have been done, particularly in "good society."

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated

VEGETABLE BITTERS AND PILLS,

to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking, Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain & Practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by DAVID GRIF-FITH, Portland, Sole agent, and also by the following persons, viz: SAMUEL CHANDLER, Winthrop; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

Palm Leaf

For sale by P. BENSON Jr. & Co.

REMOVAL.

James Dealy—Tailor,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Winthrop and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by EZRA WHITMAN, JR. where he will be ready to wait on those who may favor him with their custom;—being a subscriber to the Report of Fashions as reported by Messrs. T. P. WILLIAMS & Co. of the City of New York, he will receive them as often as reported, which will enable him at all times to make garments in the latest style, and as well as can be done at Hallowell or Augusta, the assertions of those who patronize Mechanics at those places to the contrary notwithstanding.

He has just received the Spring and Summer Fashions for 1835, for all kinds of garments now worn, viz:—Dress Coats—Waistcoats—Pantaloons—Frock Coats (different kinds)—Shooting, Military, Ball, Riding and Youth's Dresses, &c. &c.

CUTTING done in the neatest manner and warranted to fit, and no pains spared to have every garment from his shop done in the best manner.—Grateful for past patronage, a continuance is respectfully solicited.

Winthrop, April 15, 1835.

Waldo.

This Bull, owned by the subscriber, will stand at his stable the ensuing season for the use of any that wish his services. He was purchased when a calf of Mr. Young, near the large farm in Jackson in the County of Waldo. He was from a cow two crosses from the farm bull, which was sired by the Lyman or Durham, imported by Thorndike, Sears and others, and said to have cost \$2000 when he arrived in America. His stock can be seen in this neighborhood, and I am well pleased with it. Price \$1 a single cow, with a liberal acknowledgment to those that bring a number. All his calves that have come have been a good red, and I have one that weighed 105 lbs. at one day old.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 29, 1835.

Black Morgan—From Vermont.

THAT champion of Morgan Horses will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season at the following places, viz: at A. Lane's Stable in Wayne Village, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; at Seth Beal's Stable at North Turner, on Tuesdays; and at Readfield Corner on Thursdays of each week, to commence the first week in May, and end the first week in July.

BLACK MORGAN was sired by the famous Horse Sherman Morgan; and is thought by good judges to be the most perfect horse ever sired by that noted horse.

Specimens of his stock may be seen at either of the above named places, and those in favor of improving their breed of Horses are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

TERMS.—Four Dollars by the Season or six dollars to ensure a foal, one dollar down and five dollars when the mare proves with foal; all favors gratefully acknowledged by the subscribers.

H. W. OWEN,

LEMUEL BARTLETT.

Wayne, March 31, 1835.

SILK HATS

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at J. HOOPER'S

Fashionable Hat Store,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

ALSO—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

ALSO—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Augusta, April 20, 1835.

6m12

Seed Potatoes from the Ball.

The subscriber has for sale about 30 bushels of POTATOES of different kinds, part of them 2 and a part 4 years from the ball.

A. S. PETTENGILL.

Winthrop, May 12, 1835.